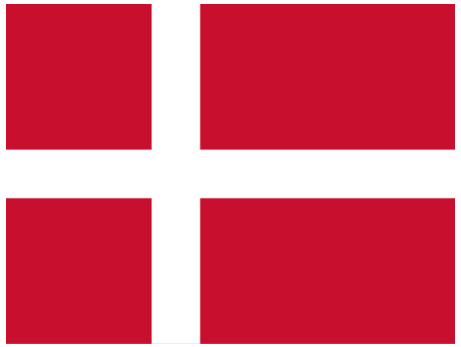
Greenland is an autonomous territory of the Kingdom of Denmark and is the largest of the kingdom's three constituent parts by land area, the others being Denmark proper and the Faroe Islands. Citizens of Greenland are citizens of Denmark. They are thus citizens of the European Union (EU), although Greenland is not part of the EU. It is the world's largest island and lies between the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.



In January 2026, experts and legal analysts have characterized a potential U.S. invasion of Greenland as a "crime" or an "illegal act" based on several key legal frameworks

1. Violation of the U.S. Constitution

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, only Congress has the power to declare war. While the President serves as Commander-in-Chief, analysts argue that an offensive invasion of a treaty ally without Congressional authorization would be an unconstitutional overreach of executive power.

2. Breach of Treaty Obligations (Domestic Law)

Greenland is a semi-autonomous territory of Denmark, a founding member of NATO. The U.S. has ratified the North Atlantic Treaty, which by the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution is considered the "Supreme Law of the Land":
Article 1: Commitments to settle international disputes by peaceful means.
Article 5: A U.S. attack on a NATO ally would technically trigger the collective defense clause against itself, as Denmark has indicated it would invoke Article 5 in response to an invasion.

3. Violation of International Law

An unprovoked invasion would violate the UN Charter, specifically Article 2, which prohibits the "threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state". Because Denmark has not attacked the U.S., there is no legal basis for "self-defense" under international law.

4. Illegal Orders for the Military

Members of the U.S. military are bound by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to follow lawful orders. Legal scholars suggest that an order to invade a peaceful ally without legal justification or Congressional approval would be a "manifestly unlawful order". Military personnel are legally required to refuse such orders, and following them could lead to prosecution for war crimes.

Strategic & Political Context (2026)

Danish Response: Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen has stated that an attack would mean the "end of NATO" and that Danish troops are ordered to use deadly force to defend the territory.

EU Support: The European Union has confirmed that military action against Greenland would activate the EU's mutual assistance clause (Article 42.7), potentially pulling all of Europe into a conflict with the U.S.

All army officers, those who command the regular troops, take and oath of allegiance to the CONSTITUTION, and NOT to whoever the current POTUS is. The POTUS is Commander-in Chief, meaning that he/she will have the final say over military policy, but the army does NOT have to obey his/her orders if they violate the law. One of the characteristics of Fascism is where the army serves a specific leader. In Weimar Germany, the individual army officers and troops took an oath to serve the German constitution. Adolf Hitler changed this early in his reign to have all new officers and troops take an oath to serve HIM.

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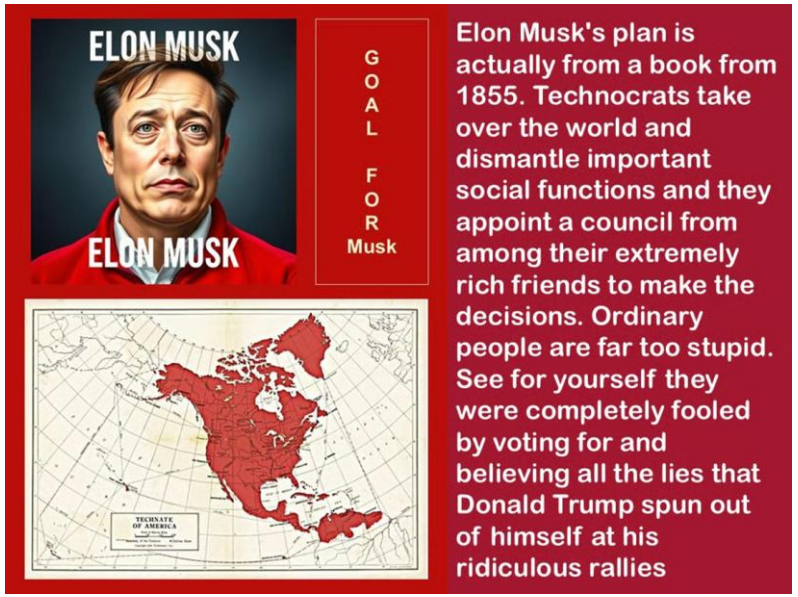
ELON MUSK
ELON MUSK
GOAL FOR Musk
Elon Musk's plan is actually from a book from 1855. Technocrats take over the world and dismantle important social functions and they appoint a council from among their extremely rich friends to make the decisions. Ordinary people are far too stupid. See for yourself they were completely fooled by voting for and believing all the lies that Donald Trump spun out of himself at his ridiculous rallies

What Happens if the President Issues a Potentially Illegal Order to the Military?

Uniformed commanders themselves have a specific obligation to reject an order that's unlawful, if they make that determination.

All military members swear to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic." Within that oath is the implication that service members hold allegiance to the rule of law.

The oath of enlistment goes on to ask service members to follow orders, but adds that it must be done "according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice," or UCMJ. Both Article 90 of the UCMJ, the charge of willfully disobeying a superior commissioned officer, and Article 92, failure to obey an order, say that they apply only to lawful orders.

During a March 2023 rally in Iowa, Trump suggested that he would use federal troops in cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, which he argued have become crime dens.

"It is critical that the Insurrection Act specify what actions are permitted and what actions are prohibited, lest it become a vehicle for presidents to assert unlimited authority backed by military force." If an order is deemed lawful, a military commander who still has objections has little recourse but either to appeal to some higher echelon, carry out the order, or resign rennan Center wrote in a 2023 legal journal article.

You are not required to follow an unlawful order.

That would be in violation of all the international laws of armed conflict.

As the Trump administration carries out what many observers say are illegal military strikes against vessels in the Caribbean allegedly smuggling drugs, six Democratic members of Congress issued a video on Nov. 18, 2025, telling the military "You can refuse illegal orders" and "You must refuse illegal orders."

Since Trump returned to office, many of his actions have alarmed international human rights observers. His administration has deported immigrants without due process, held detainees in inhumane conditions, threatened the forcible removal of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and deployed both the National Guard and federal military troops to Los Angeles, Portland, Oregon, Chicago and other cities to quell largely peaceful protests or enforce immigration laws.

Justice and the U.S. Manual for Courts-Martial, service members must obey lawful orders and disobey unlawful orders. Unlawful orders are those that clearly violate the U.S. Constitution, international human rights standards or the Geneva Conventions. Service members who follow an illegal order can be held liable and court-martialed or subject to prosecution by international tribunals. Following orders from a superior is no defense. Disturbing answers to soldiers:

When asked if they would follow an order to drop a nuclear bomb on a civilian city, for example, 69% of troops who received that question first said they would obey the order. But when the respondents were asked to think about and comment on the duty to disobey unlawful orders before being asked if they would follow the order to bomb, the percentage who would obey the order dropped 13 points to 56%.

GOAL FOR Musk

Elon Musk's plan is actually from a book from 1855. Technocrats take over the world and dismantle important social functions and they appoint a council from among their extremely rich friends to make the decisions. Ordinary people are far too stupid. See for yourself they were completely fooled by voting for and believing all the lies that Donald Trump spun out of himself at his ridiculous rallies

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Greenland is Denmark

Historically, many Danes immigrated to the US, settling heavily in the Upper Midwest (Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas) seeking farmland and opportunity, with Iowa becoming a major hub, especially in towns like Elk Horn and Kimballton, while California (Solvang) and Utah also saw significant Danish-American populations, with major waves peaking from the 1880s to 1910s for economic and religious reasons.

Key Regions & Communities:

Iowa:

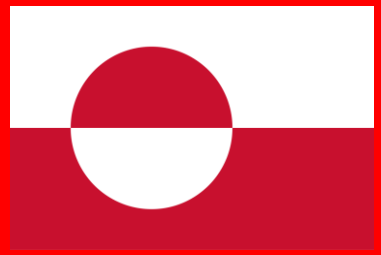
A primary destination, especially for farming, with strong Danish roots in southwestern Iowa (Elk Horn, Kimballton) and areas like Fredsville and Ringsted.

Wisconsin:

Early settlements in Racine (becoming very "Danish") and West Denmark, as noted by the Museum of Danish America.

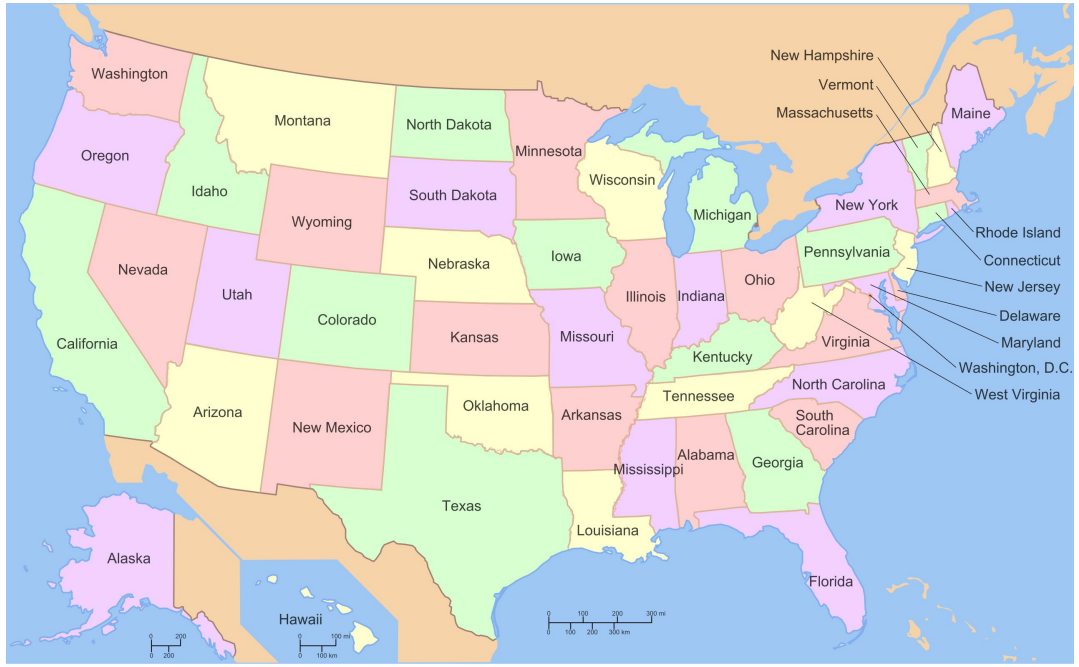
Illinois & Minnesota:

Significant Danish populations also developed in these states, with places like Luck, Wisconsin, Askov, Minnesota, and Duluth, Minnesota having Danish ties, according to Ultimate Pop Culture Wiki.



Greenland is Denmark

The Dakotas:
Also received many Danish immigrants, with towns like Bowbells and Dagmar.
California:
Later, some moved West, leading to towns like Solvang, a Danish-themed community, as described on Reddit.
Utah:
Strong Danish Mormon communities formed in Utah, especially around Ephraim, Manti, and Spring City, notes Ultimate Pop Culture Wiki.
Nebraska:
Home to significant Danish communities, particularly in Blair and Dannebrog, according to the Museum of Danish America and Ultimate Pop Culture Wiki.



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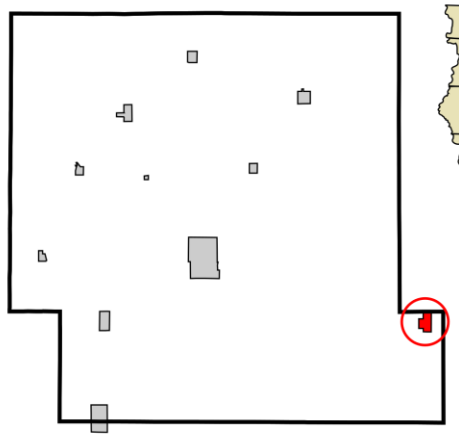
Reasons for Migration (1870-1930s):

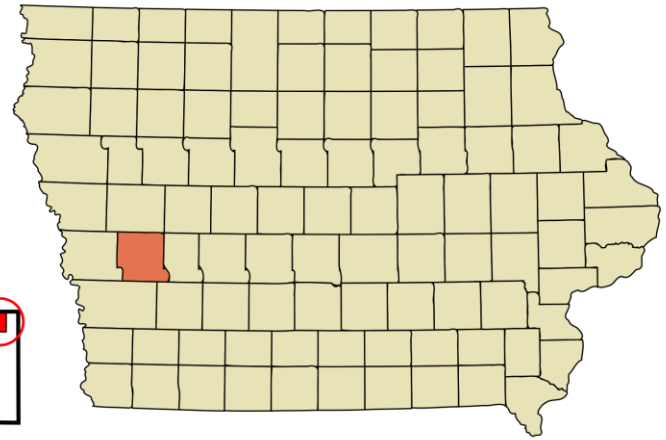
Economic Opportunity:
Seeking land and better wages than available in Denmark, as detailed in this Aix-Marseille School of Economics study and Quora.

Land Availability:
The Homestead Act and open lands in the US Midwest were a major draw, notes this World Culture Encyclopedia article.

Religious Freedom:
Some, especially Mormons, sought freedom from religious restrictions in Denmark, as noted by the Library of Congress and the Museum of Danish America.
By the 1900s, over 300,000 Danes had moved to the US, with significant numbers arriving between 1880 and 1915, creating lasting cultural ties and communities, according to this National

Greenland is Denmark





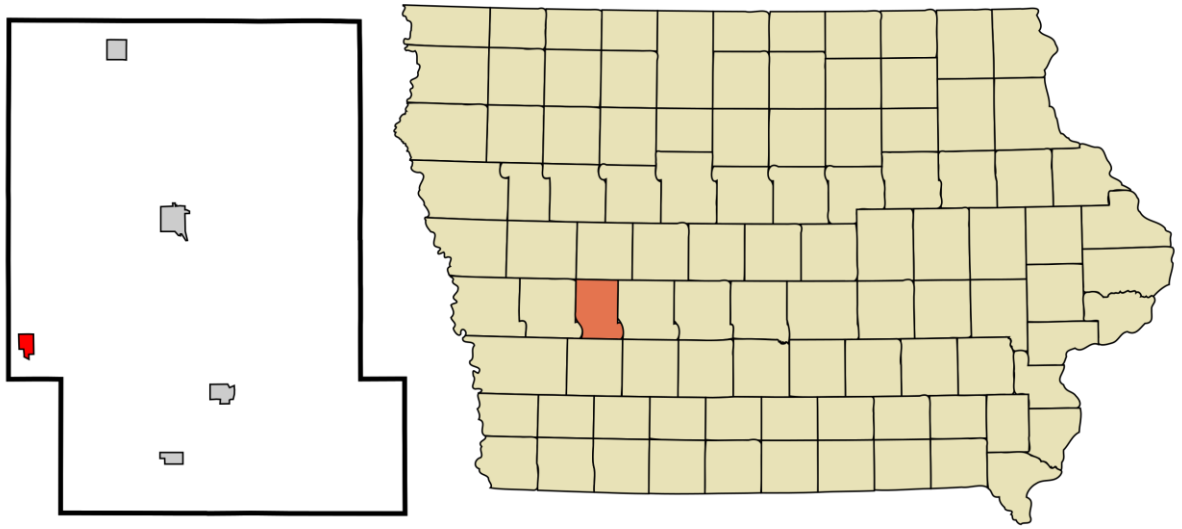
Elk Horn is a city in Shelby County, Iowa, United States. The population was 601 at the time of the 2020 census. Elk Horn is known as an enclave of Danish ethnicity and is home to the Museum of Danish America.

Elk Horn was platted in 1901, and incorporated as a town in 1910. The city took its name from Elk Horn Creek. Newspaper articles from the Atlantic, Iowa newspaper published in 1919 on the death of Mrs. Winters and 1939 on the history of Clay Township In 1864 a colony of Wisconsin people with 3 or 4 covered wagons came to Iowa to establish a town and settled on a knoll two miles southwest of what is now Elk Horn.

With the establishment of the post office, Mrs. Caroline Whitney Winters, wife of Theron W. Winters suggested the name of Elk Horn as so many elk shed their horns in the timber there. Mrs. Winters was the first post mistress as the post office was kept in the Winters cabin for a number of years. Her husband traversed the stage route along the ridge country between Grove City and Harlan, carrying the mail prior to the advent of the railroad. The site of the cabin was later occupied by Chris and Stena Jensen, and the Lawrence Nelson and Mrs. Peter M Petersen farms.

The racial makeup of the city was 97.3% White, 0.0% Black or African American, 0.0% Native American, 0.0% Asian, 0.0% Pacific Islander, 0.2% from other races and 2.5% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino persons of any race comprised 2.0% of the population.

Greenland is Denmark



Kimballton is a city in Audubon County, Iowa, United States. The population was 291 at the time of the 2020 census.

Kimballton was founded in 1883 when Hans Jensen Jorgensen opened a post office at the site. The town was officially established in 1888, and incorporated in 1908. The town is named for a railroad employee, Edward Kimball. The racial makeup of the city was 97.8% White, 0.3% Native American, 0.9% Asian, 0.3% from other races, and 0.6% from two or more races.

Fredsville is an unincorporated community in Grundy County, Iowa.
The town of Fredsville began when Danish settlers came to the highest area in Grundy County in the mid-1800s. Although small, the town had a creamery.

In 1871, the Fredsville settlers organized a Lutheran church congregation. At the time, they called it Fairfield Scandinavian Lutheran Congregation. The name befit the town's location in Fairfield Township of Grundy County. However, it has been renamed to Fredsville Evangelical Lutheran Church, which continues to be an active congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.
Fredsville's population was 52 in 1902.

Ringsted is a city in Emmet County, Iowa, United States. At the 2020 census, the population was 365.
History
Ringsted was platted in 1899. It was named after Ringsted, Denmark, the native home of an early settler.

Greenland is Denmark

West Denmark is an unincorporated community located in the town of Luck, Polk County, Wisconsin, United States. West Denmark is 1,250 feet [381 m] above sea level.
West Denmark is known throughout its area for its active community and strong roots in Danish culture. There are many events that fill this community with joy, these include an Æbleskiver Dinner, Fastelavn celebration, and a summer family camp. Most of these celebrations are held on the grounds of the West Denmark Lutheran Church.

Luck is a village in Polk County, Wisconsin, United States. The population was 1,093 at the 2020 census.
Luck was originally two settlements, Luck on Big Butternut Lake, and West Denmark further west, founded by Danish immigrants in 1869 on the north and west shores of Little Butternut Lake and extending out a few miles. The two settlements knew it was impractical to remain separate entities, but disagreed about which would be the center of town. The railroad settled the issue when it laid tracks near the eastern settlement. Luck was not incorporated until 1905, several years later than most surrounding villages. Luck was once home to the Duncan Toys Company Yo-Yo factory headquarters.

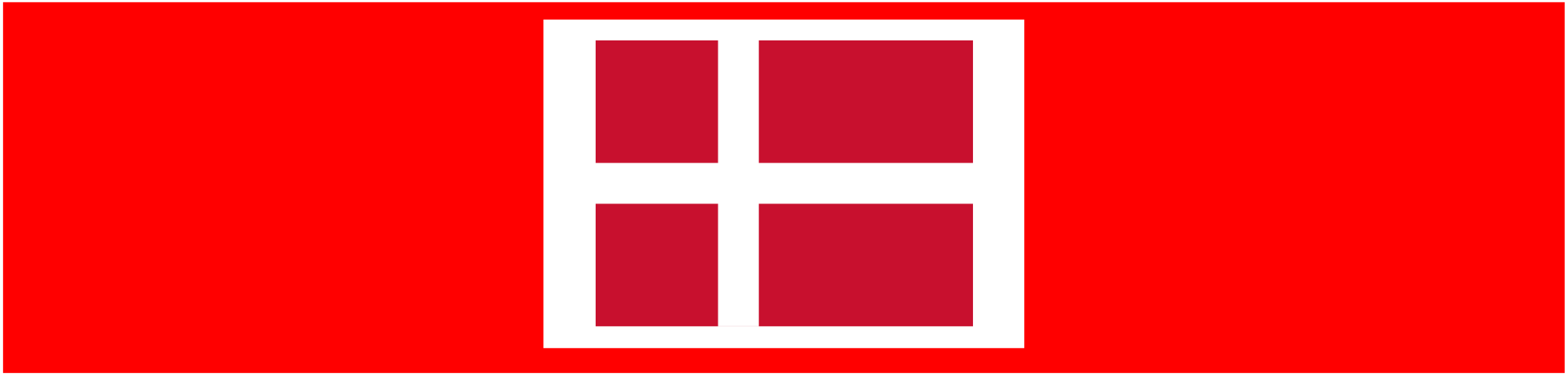
Askov is a city in Pine County, Minnesota, United States. The population was 331 at the 2020 census. Minnesota State Highway 23 serves as a main route in the community, and Interstate 35 is nearby.

Greenland is Denmark

Askov

Most of the original village of Partridge was destroyed in the 1894 Hinckley fire. The immigrants to the Danish "colony" of Askov were nationalistic Lutheran followers of the theologian and cultural leader N. F. S. Grundtvig. Danish immigrants had previously been mostly economic migrants fleeing poverty, but the first migrants to Askov were almost all Grundvigian Danes from elsewhere in the U.S. The Dansk Folkesamfund (Danish Peoples Society) was founded in 1887 by Svend Hersleb Grundtvig, N. F. S. Grundtvig's son, to conserve Danish social heritage and promote immigration to the U.S. The Dansk Folkesamfund, with help from the railroad company, bought 45 parcels of land around the train station and post office in 1906 and by 1909 had sold them exclusively to Danish settlers, some 25 families. The name "Askov" was chosen to commemorate the village of Askov, Denmark, the site of one of the largest folk high schools (Askov Højskole) founded by N. F. S. Grundtvig. The name Askov is derived from "ash forest" (ask skov) in Danish. By 1916, almost 1,000 settlers of Danish descent lived here, although 1920 U.S. census data records only 242 inhabitants in Askov; most people lived in Partridge. This was Minnesota's largest concentration of Danish settlers. The new village was incorporated on April 25, 1918, and officially separated from the township as the City of Askov on April 8, 1921. Initially the main economic activity was dairy (the first cooperative creamery being built in 1910) supplemented by mixed intensive farming. Nearly all the streets in Askov have Danish names. Askov's population now has the following ancestries: German (20.8%), Irish (12.0%), Norwegian (7.3%), Danish (6.3%), Scandinavian (5.2%), American (4.7%).

Duluth is a port city in the U.S. state of Minnesota and the county seat of St. Louis County. Located on Lake Superior in Minnesota's Arrowhead Region, the city is a hub for cargo shipping. The population was 86,697 at the 2020 census, making it Minnesota's fifth-largest city. Duluth forms a metropolitan area with neighboring Superior, Wisconsin, called the Twin Ports. Duluth is south of the Iron Range and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. It is named after Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut, the area's first known European explorer.



Danish Americans (Danish: Dansk-amerikanere) are Americans who have ancestral roots originated fully or partially from Denmark. There are approximately 1,300,000 Americans of Danish origin or descent.

Most Danes who came to the United States after 1865 did so for economic reasons. The Danish population in Europe had grown significantly by 1865 due to advancements in medicine and food industries, leading to higher poverty rates and an increase in Danish migration to other countries. The sale of lands was another reason for migration, with many Danes becoming farmers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. During the 1870s, almost half of all Danish immigrants settled in the US with their families, but by the 1890s, family immigration accounted for only 25% of the total. Many of these immigrants eventually returned to Denmark. Greater land inequality in certain areas of Denmark was linked to higher rates of emigration. In addition, missionaries belonging to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints converted many Danes who moved to Utah. Danish Americans assimilated into American society more quickly than other European groups and were the least united in preserving their cultural heritage.

The first Dane known to have arrived in North America was The Reverend Rasmus Jensen, a priest of the Church of Denmark (Evangelical-Lutheran). He was the chaplain aboard an expedition to the New World commissioned by King Christian IV of Denmark in 1619. The expedition was made up of two small Danish ships Enhiørningen and Lamprenen, with 64 sailors who were Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and Germans. The earliest documented Danish immigrants to the new world, Jan Jansen and his wife Engeltje, along with their children, arrived in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam in 1636.

From 1820 and 1850, about 60 Danes settled in the United States every year. Between 1820 and 1990 there was a population of 375,000 Danes; a vast majority of whom emigrated between 1860 and 1930. The greatest Danish emigration occurred in 1882, when 11,618 Danes settled in the United States.

Danish immigrant communities have been linked to the emergence of the dairy industry in the United States. In the late 19th century, Denmark was a world leader in dairy production. A 2024 study found that American "counties with more Danes in 1880 subsequently both specialized in dairying and used more modern practices.“

Between 1864 and 1920, 50,000 Danes emigrated from Schleswig, Jutland, where the use of Danish language was banned in schools following the Danish defeat in the Second Schleswig War and Prussia seizing control. They were called North Slesvigers, however, most of these Danes are recorded in the census statistics as immigrants from Germany rather than Denmark. Most Danes who immigrated to the United States after 1865 did so for economic reasons. By 1865, there had been a large increase in the Danish population in Europe because of the improvement in the medicine and food industries. It caused a high rate of poverty and ultimately resulted in a significant and rapid increase in Danish migration to other countries. Another reason for migration was the sale of lands. Many Danes became farmers in the United States. During the 1870s, almost half of all Danish immigrants to the United States settled in family groups. By the 1890s, family immigration made up only of 25 percent of the total. It has been suggested that many of these immigrants eventually returned to Denmark.

Bowbells is a city in and the county seat of Burke County, North Dakota, United States. The population was 301 at the 2020 census.
The city of Bowbells was founded in 1898 along the main line of the Soo Line Railroad and incorporated in 1906. The city was named by railroad officials after the famed Bow bells at St Mary-le-Bow in London, England.
The city's centennial celebration was held in the third week in July 2006. Several hundred people from all over the country registered and attended. Burke County celebrated its centennial in the summer of 2010.

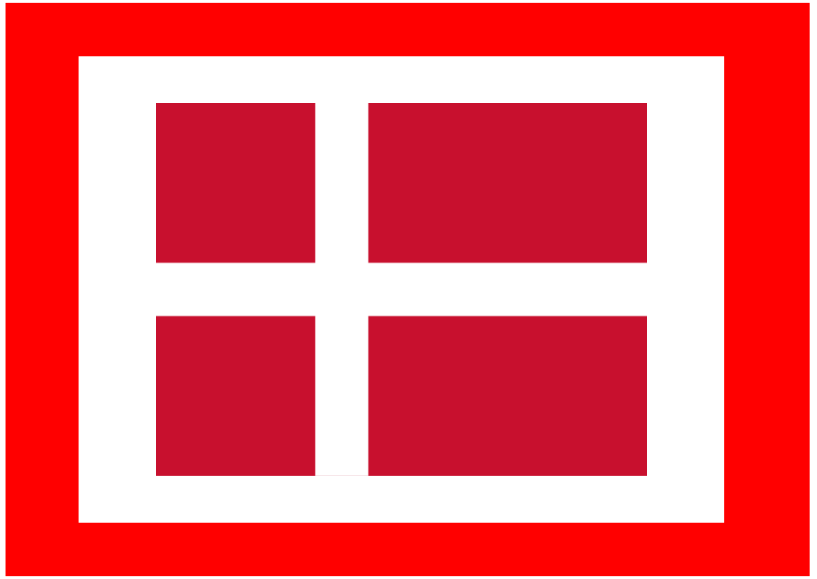
Key facts about **Dagmar, Montana:**
Location: Northeastern Montana, close to the North Dakota border and the Canadian border.
Origin: Founded by Danish immigrants in 1906.
Name: Shortened from Dronning Dagmar's Minde (Queen Dagmar's Memorial) to honor Queen Dagmar of Denmark.
Features: Home to a post office, general store, and is near Brush Lake State Park and Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

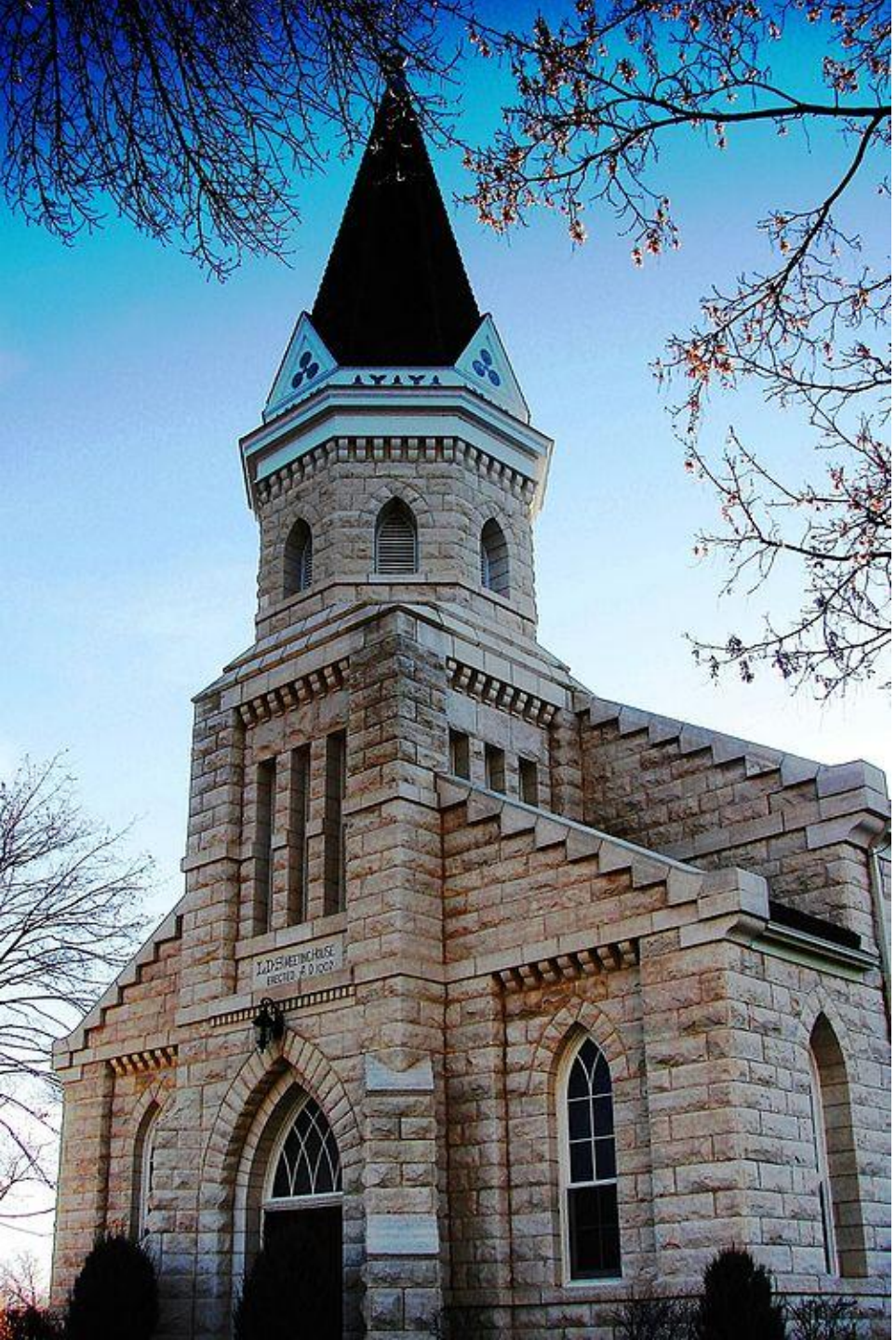
Greenland is Denmark

Ephraim is a city in Sanpete County, Utah, United States. The population was 5,611 at the 2020 census, making it the largest city in Sanpete County. It is the location of Snow College and is located along U.S. Route 89.

The first settlement at Ephraim was made in 1854. A post office called Ephraim has been in operation since 1856. The town was named after Ephraim of the Old Testament.

Manti is a city in and the county seat of Sanpete County, Utah, United States.
The population was 3,429 at the 2020 United States Census.



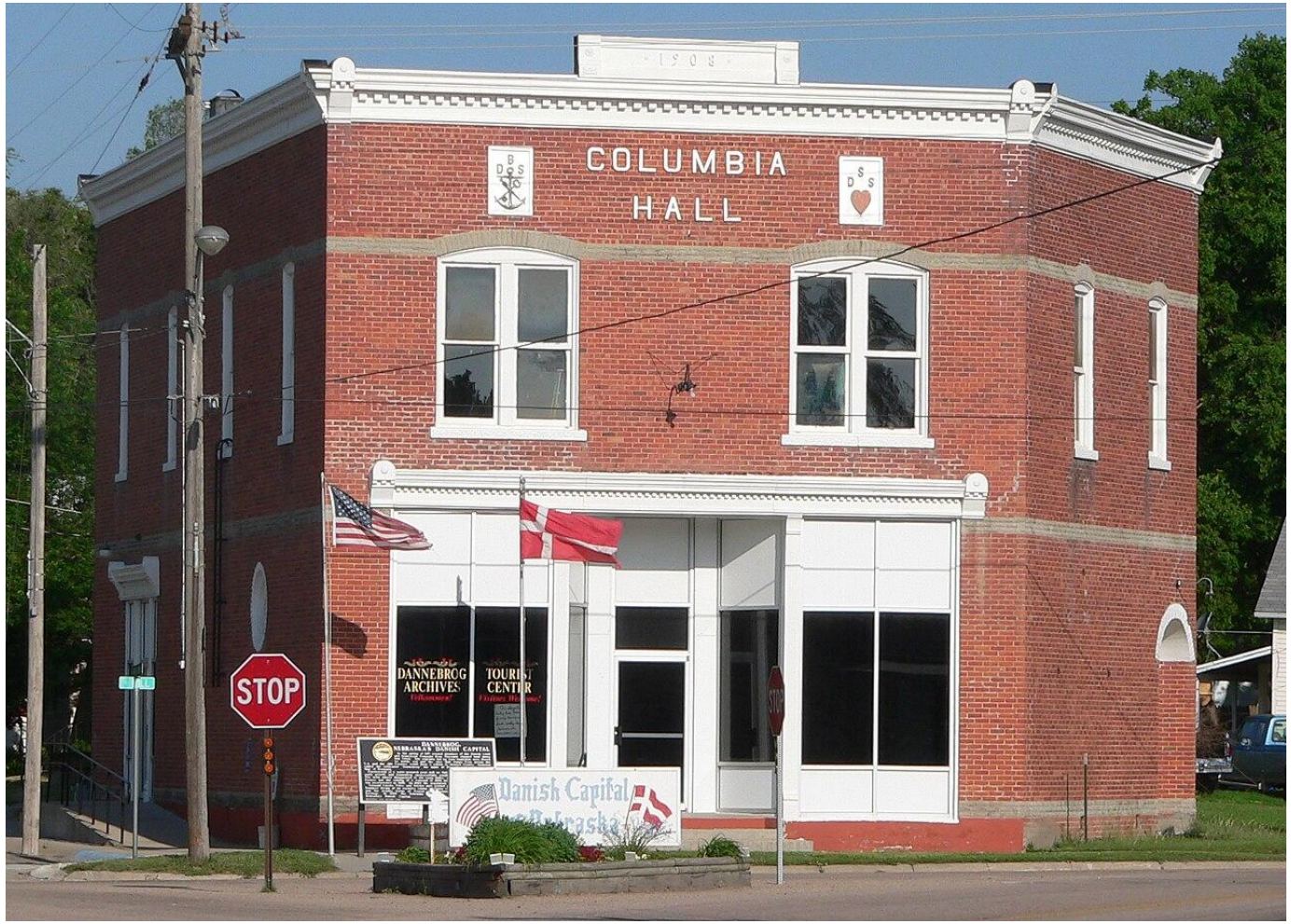


Spring City is a city in Sanpete County, Utah, United States. The population was 949 at the 2020 census. Although it is still largely a farming town, Spring City is becoming increasingly known as an artist community. Many excellent examples of Mormon pioneer architecture exist throughout the town. In 2010, Forbes magazine identified Spring City as one of the prettiest towns in America.

Spring City was first known as "Allred Settlement". The original settlers in 1852 were under the leadership of James Allred and most of them were his family members. When an LDS ward was organized there in 1853, Ruben W. Allred was appointed the first bishop. The settlement was abandoned in the summer of 1853 because of ongoing conflict with the indigenous people of the area, the Ute people, including San Pitch Utes, from which Sanpete County derives its name.

Beginning in 1853, the Allred family and other church leaders began to encourage Danish immigrants to settle in Sanpete County, and, particularly after the community was reestablished in 1859, to join the Allred Settlement. By the mid-1860s locals referred to the north side of town as "Little Copenhagen" or "Little Denmark".

Blair is a city in and the county seat of Washington County, Nebraska, United States. The population was 7,990 at the 2010 census. Blair is a part of the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Columbia Hall was built in 1908 by the Danish Brotherhood in America. It is now the Dannebrog Archives and Tourist Center.

Dannebrog is a village in Howard County, Nebraska, United States. It is part of the Grand Island, Nebraska Micropolitan Statistical Area. The population was 303 at the 2010 census.

History

The first settlement at Dannebrog was made in 1871 by a colony of Danes from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The word "Dannebrog" is the Danish name for the flag of Denmark.

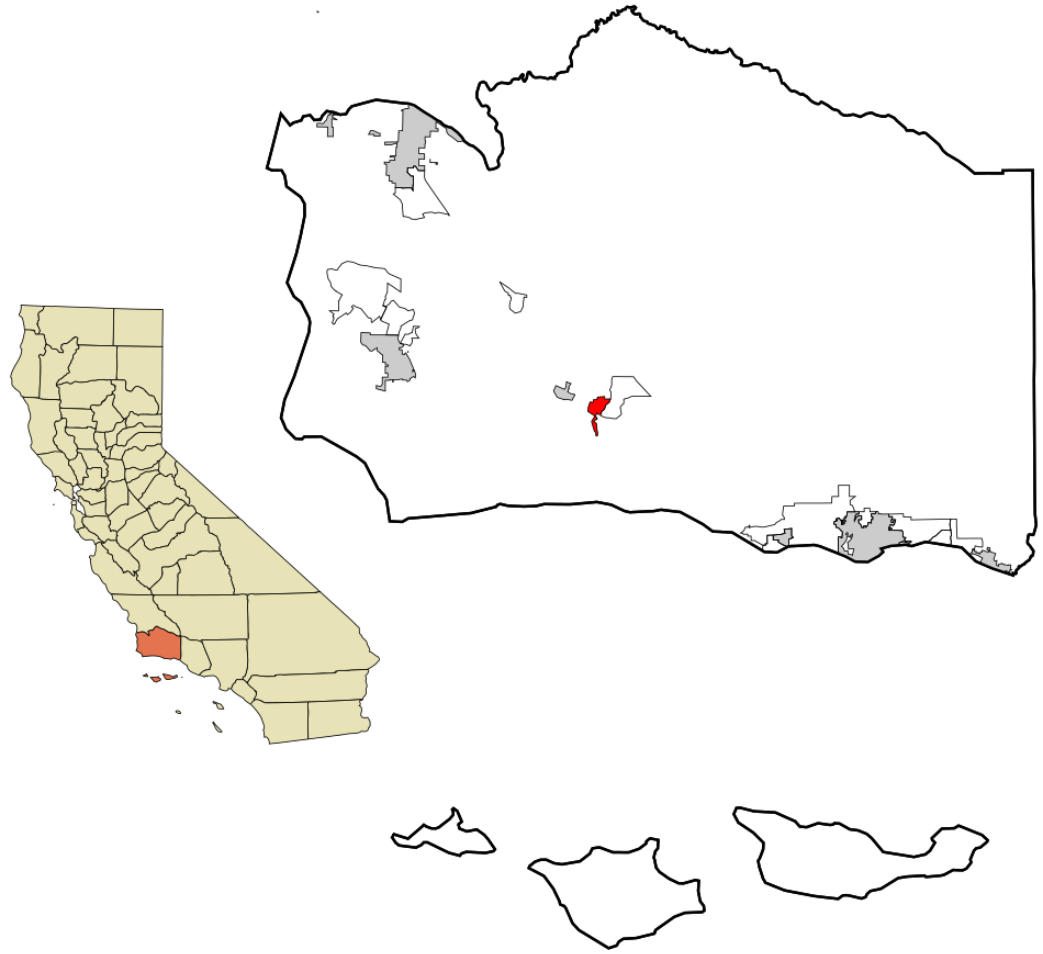
Ken Jacobsen (born May 2, 1945) is an American former politician who served as a Democratic member of the Washington State Senate.

Make Solvang Danish protect people

Between 1865 and 1914, 300,000 Danes had immigrated to United States, some of which headed west into California. Three men Benedict Nordentoft, Jens Gregersen, and Peder Hornsyld—sought and found land to grow a Danish settlement.

Denmark want Solvang to protect Denmarks people in US.

SOLVANG



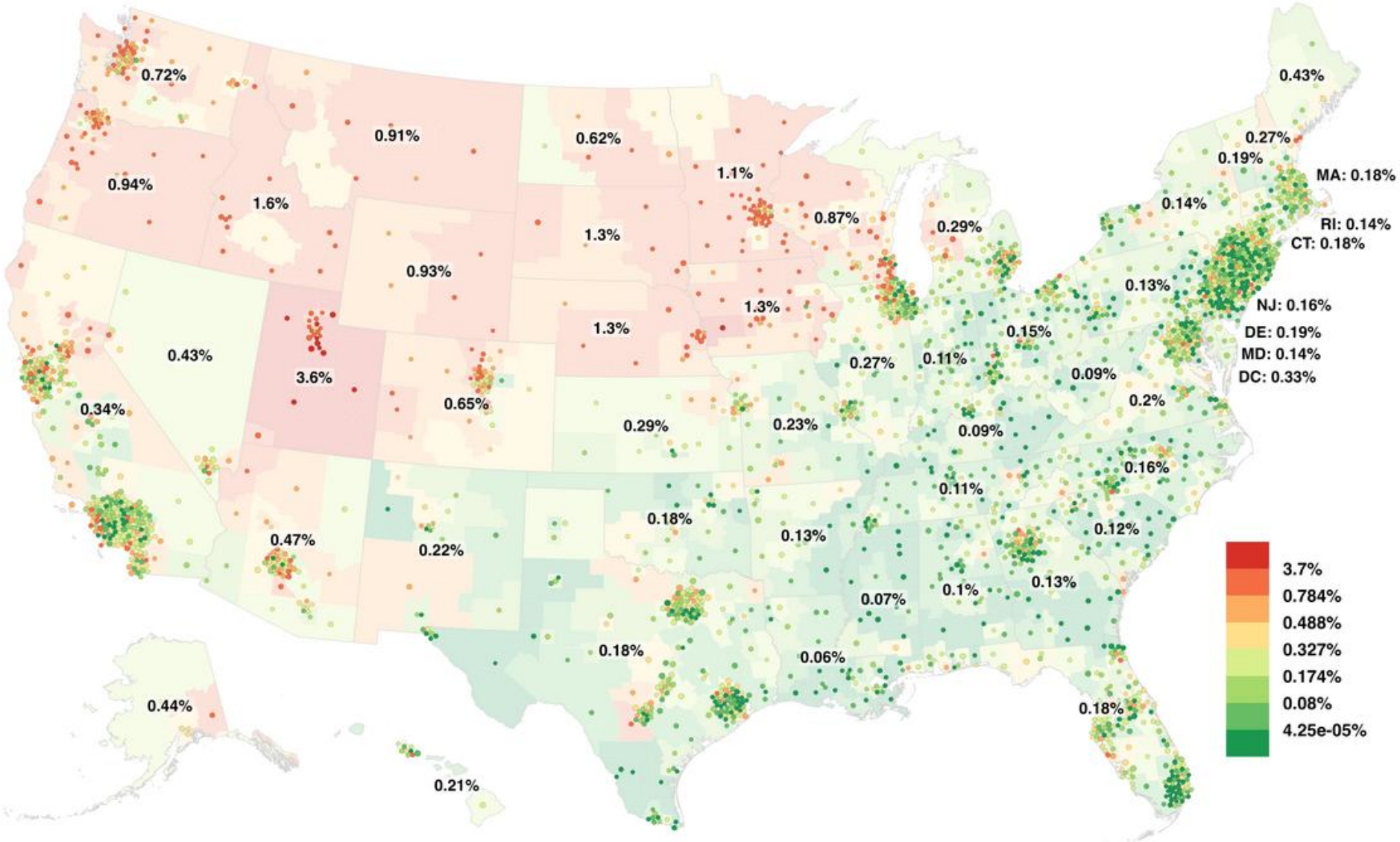
Solvang (/ˈsɒlvæŋ/; Danish for "sunny field is a city in Santa Barbara County, California, United States. Located in the Santa Ynez Valley, Solvang was founded in 1911 and incorporated as a city on May 1, 1985. The population was 6,126 at the 2020 census. Solvang has been described as "The Danish Capital of America".

Between 1865 and 1914, 300,000 Danes had immigrated to United States, some of which headed west into California.[19] Three men—Benedict Nordentoft, Jens Gregersen, and Peder Hornsyld—sought and found land to grow a Danish settlement. Initially the settlement was like any other pioneer town in California.[6] In 1910, Danish-Americans created the Danish-American Colony Company in San Francisco. Later that year, suitable land was found in the Santa Ynez Valley northwest of Santa Barbara, and in 1911, they acquired almost 9,000 acres (36 km2) of the Rancho San Carlos de Jonata land grant, paying an average of $40 per acre.

Denmarks plan to take back Solvang to protect people to get killed by ICE

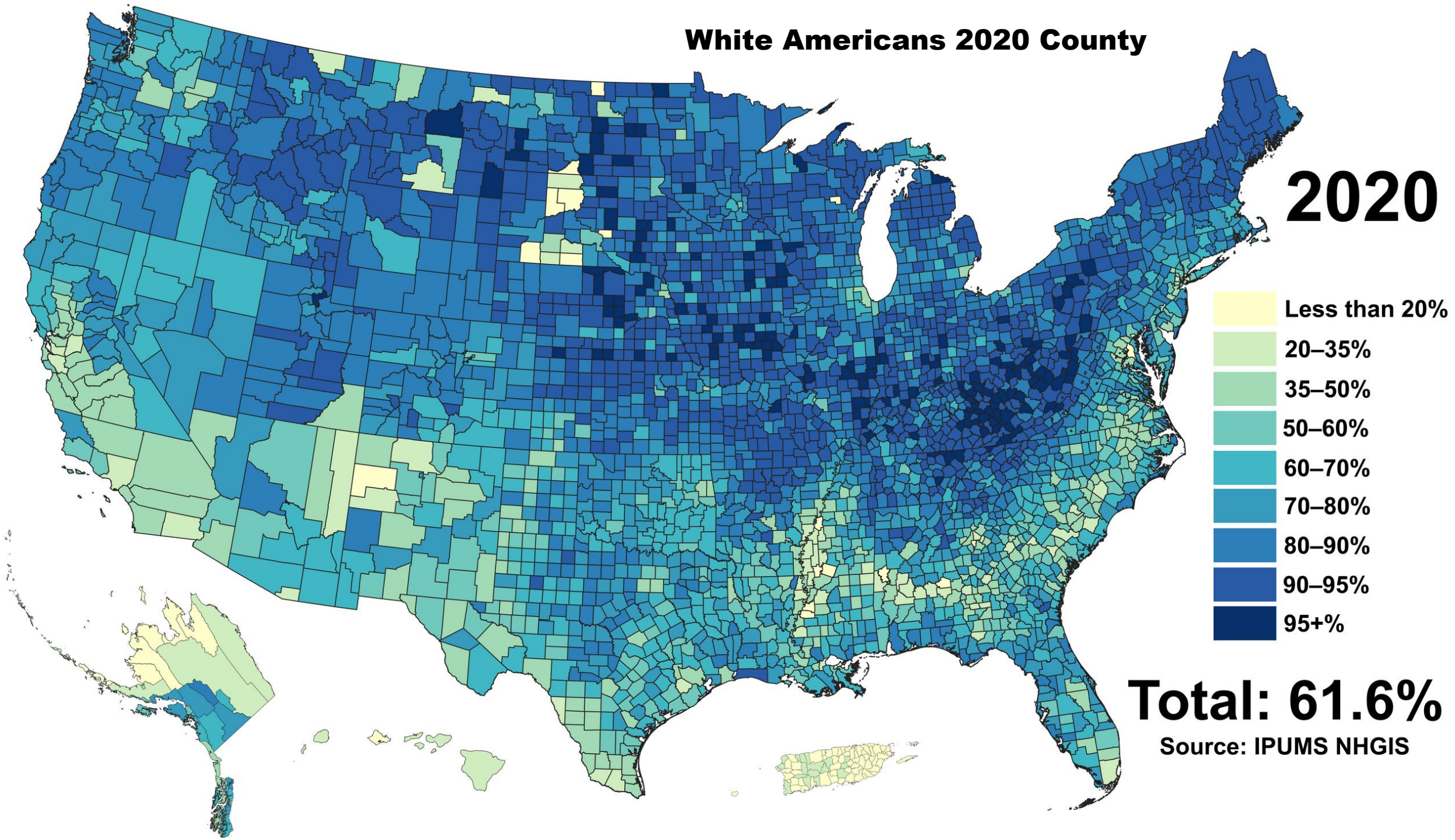
Danish Americans (self-identified, alone or in combination) in 2023

As a share of the total population by PUMA and state
National: 1,093,505 (0.327%)

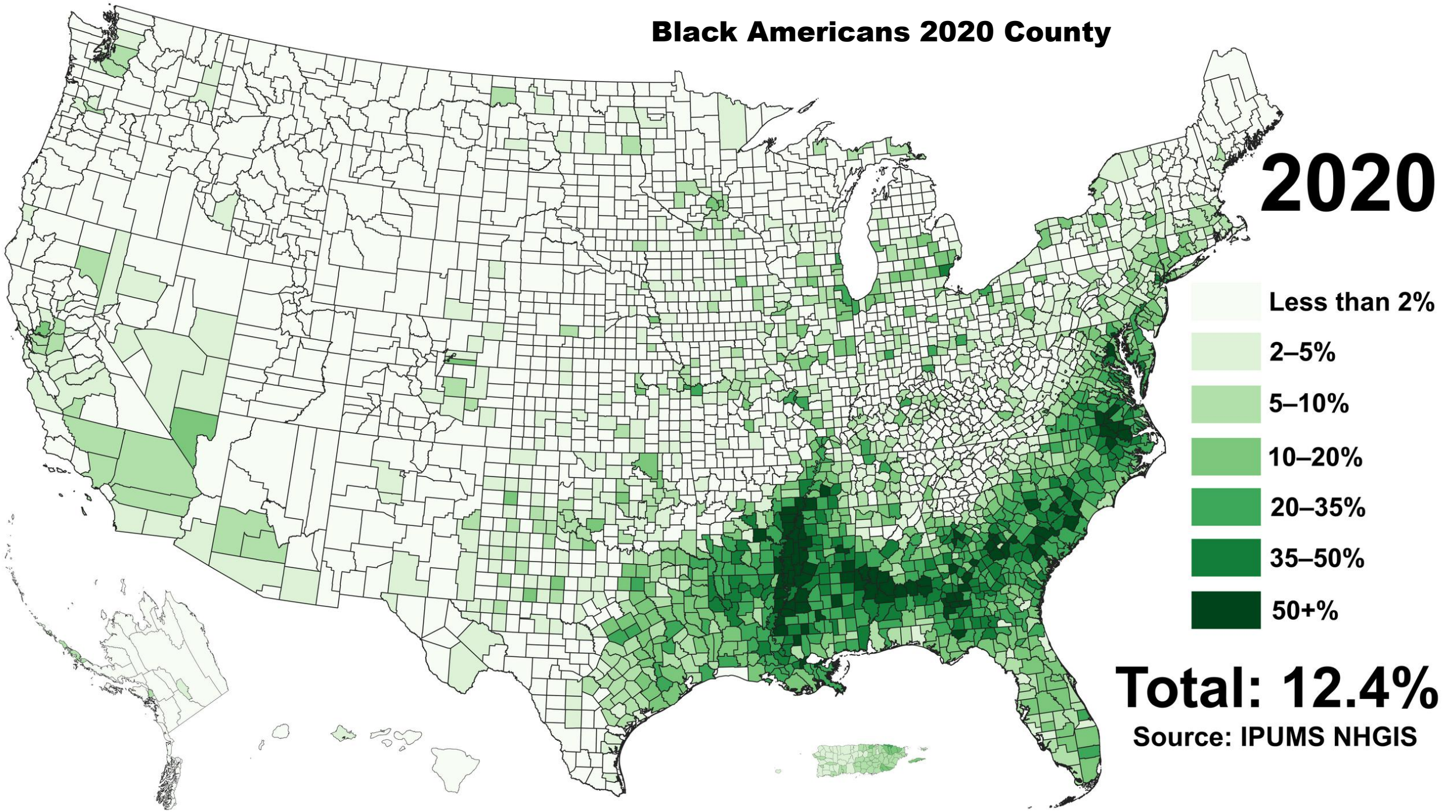


Data: 2023 American Community Survey (US Census Bureau)

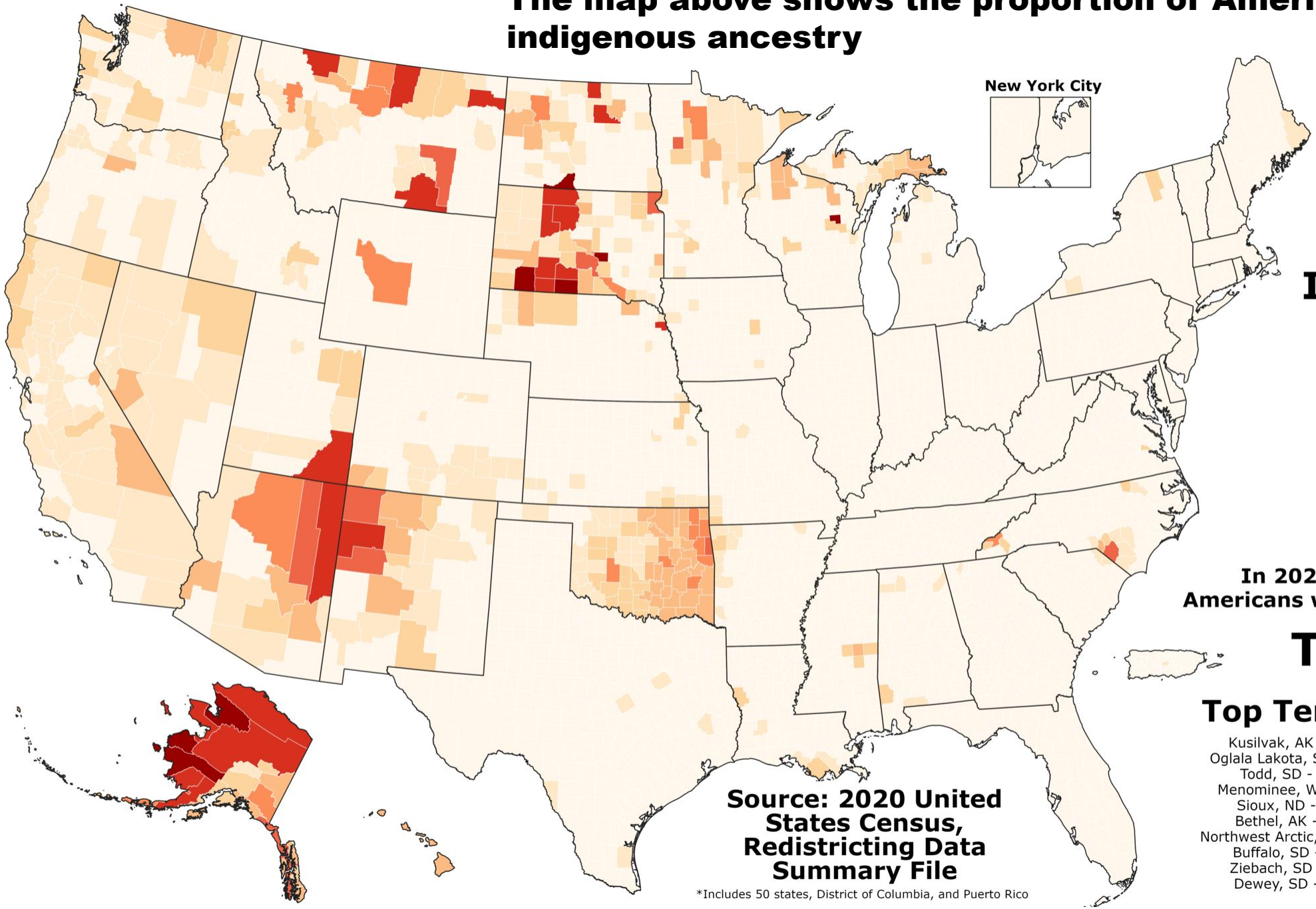
White Americans 2020 County



Black Americans 2020 County



The map above shows the proportion of Americans who have only indigenous ancestry



Meaning American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islanders

% Population Indigenous Alone

- 80% or more
- 50% to 80%
- 35% to 50%
- 20% to 35%
- 10% to 20%
- 5% to 10%
- 2% to 5%
- Less than 2%

In 2020, there were 4,447,431* Americans with only Indigenous ancestry.

Total: 1.3%*

Top Ten (%)

Kusilvak, AK - 95.08%
Oglala Lakota, SD - 93.80%
Todd, SD - 88.75%
Menominee, WI - 85.69%
Sioux, ND - 85.51%
Bethel, AK - 83.89%
Northwest Arctic, AK - 83.29%
Buffalo, SD - 81.37%
Ziebach, SD - 79.90%
Dewey, SD - 78.97%

Top Ten (#)

Los Angeles, CA - 188,363
Maricopa, AZ - 111,906
Honolulu, HI - 104,921
Harris, TX - 59,251
Cook, IL - 58,855
McKinley, NM - 57,006
San Diego, CA - 56,473
Riverside, CA - 52,057
San Juan, NM - 50,131
San Bernardino, CA - 49,301

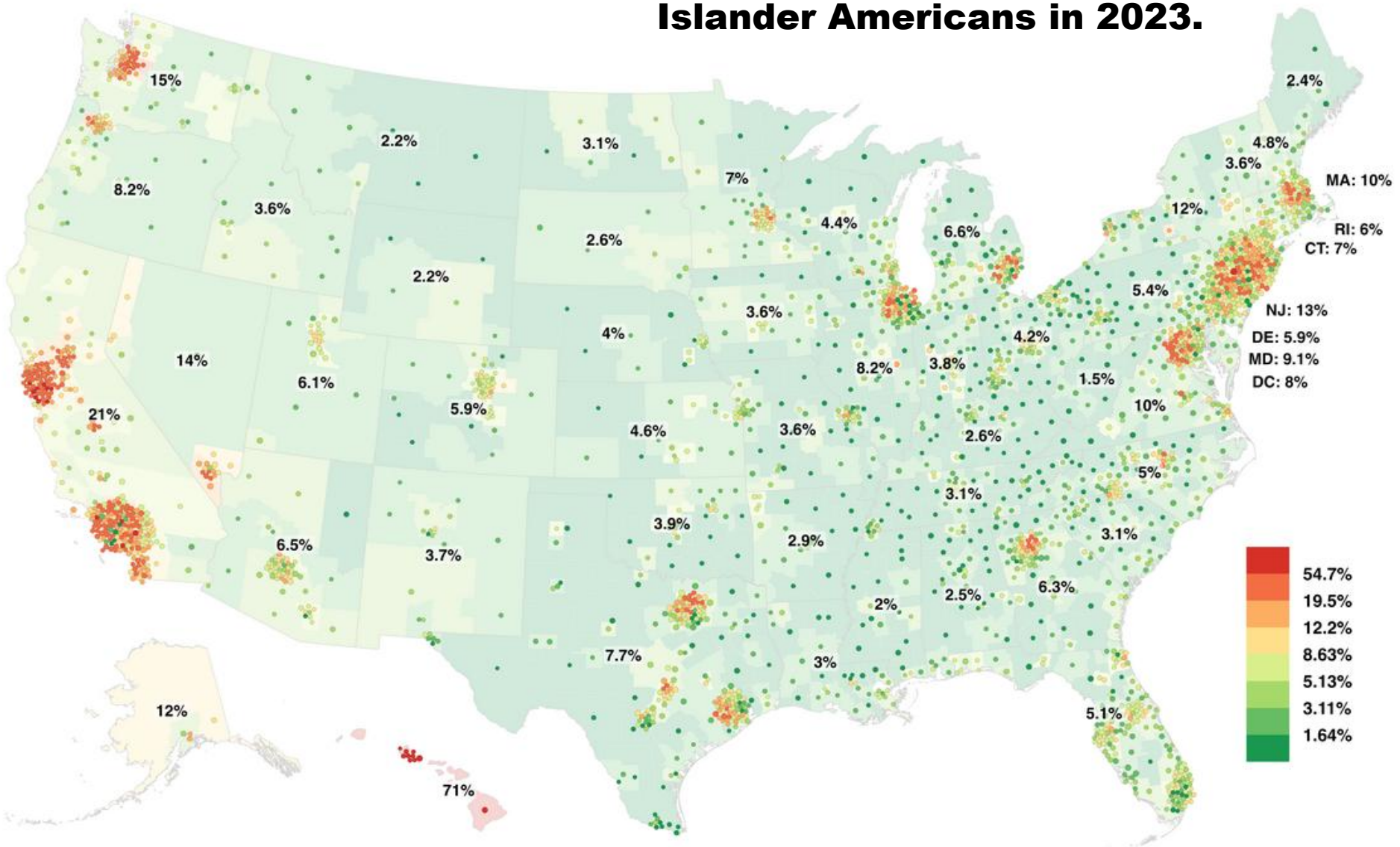
Source: 2020 United States Census, Redistricting Data Summary File

*Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

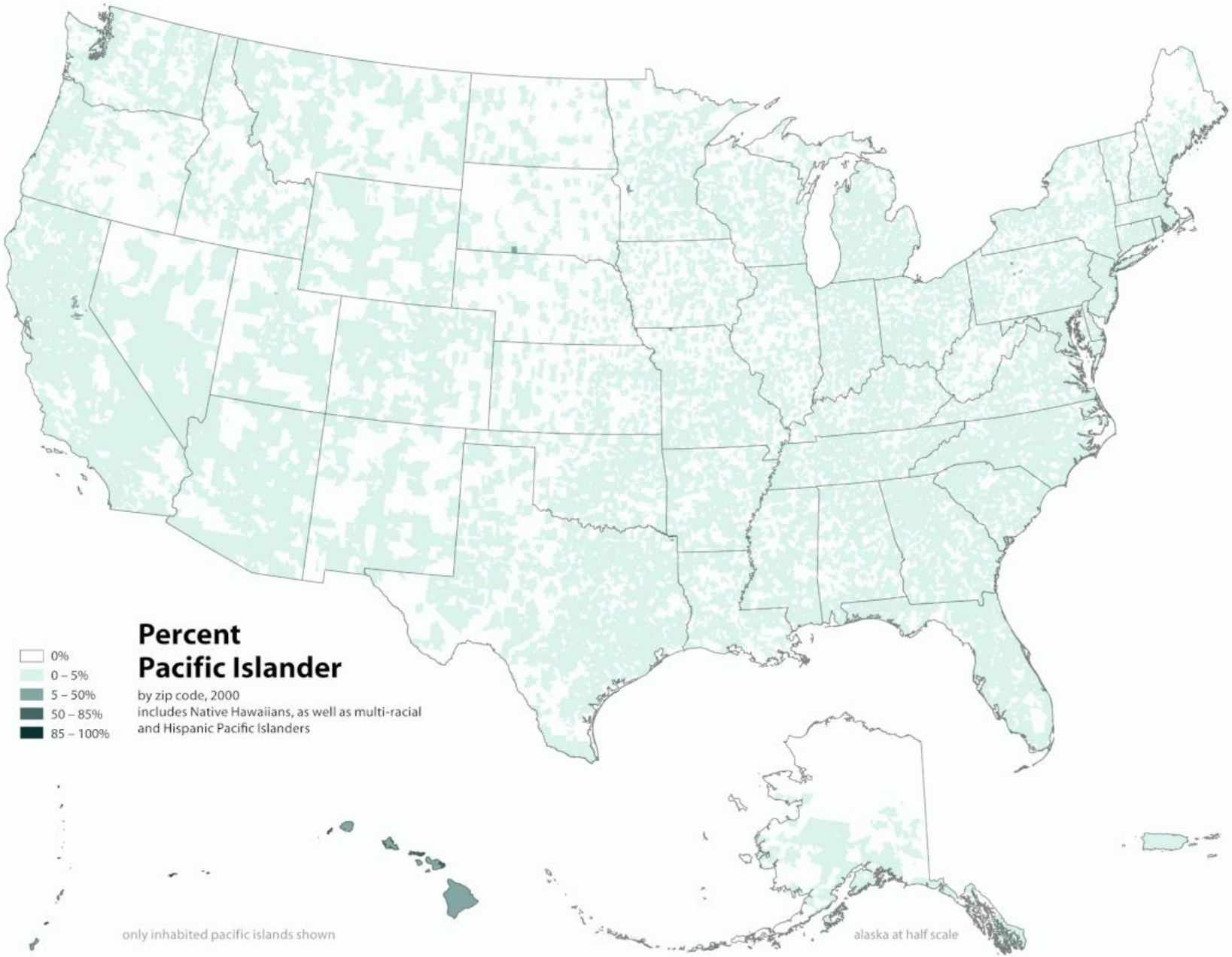
Asian and Pacific Islander Americans (self-identified, alone or in combination) in 2023

As a share of the total population by PUMA and state
National: 28,914,614 (8.63%)

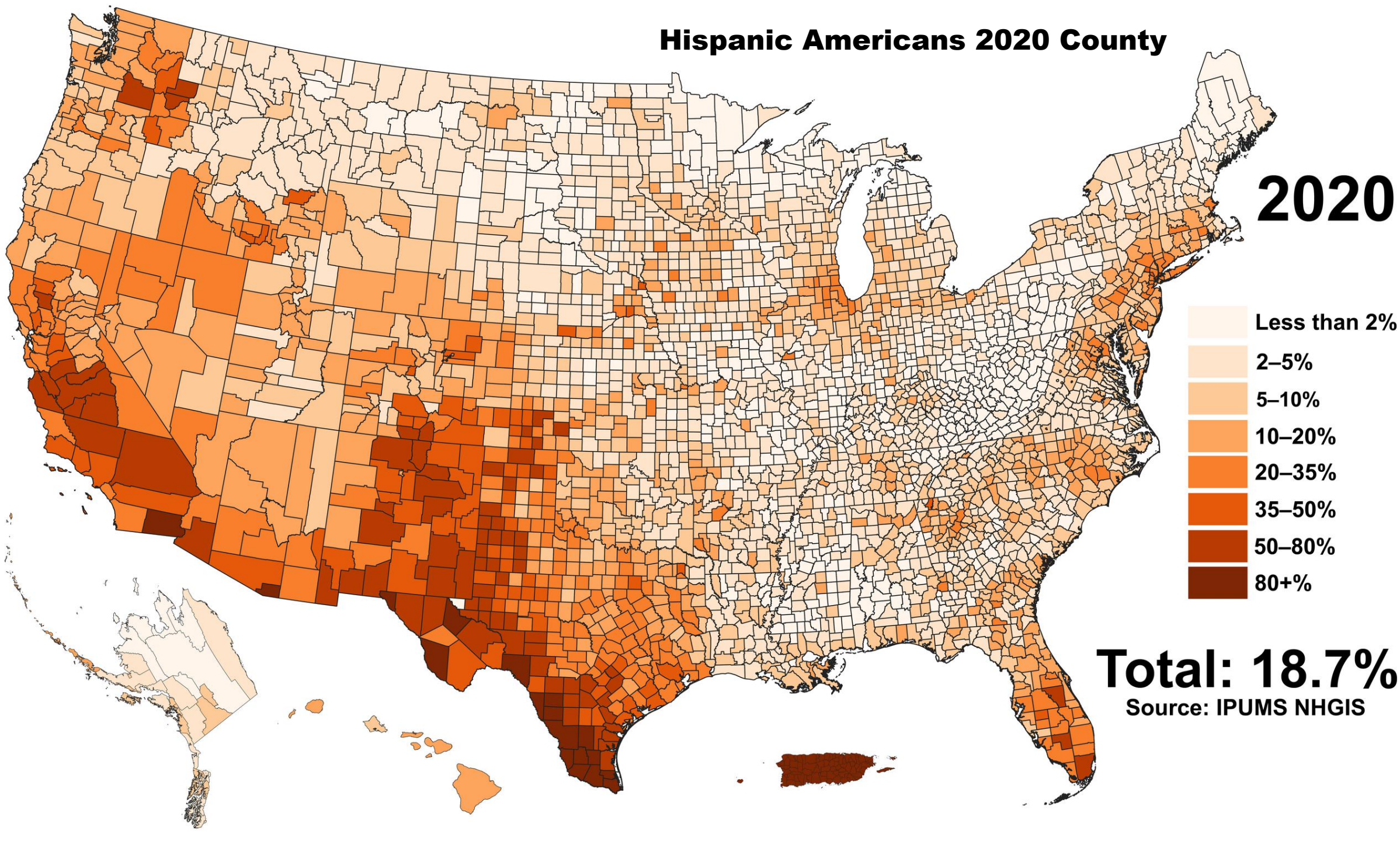
Map of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in 2023.



Data: 2023 American Community Survey (US Census Bureau)



Map of contiguous US, showing percentage of population self-reported as "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander," by census tract, 2000.


Hispanic Americans 2020 County
2020
Less than 2%
2–5%
5–10%
10–20%
20–35%
35–50%
50–80%
80+%
Total: 18.7%
Source: IPUMS NHGIS